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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1937

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Empirical Science Is Important Aid For Studying Man

Darwin's Theory of Evolution
Changed Concept of Man's
Place in Universe

PSYCHOLOGY UNITES FIVE STUDY FIELDS

Music Room, February 9.—Mr. Helson emphasized the importance of empirical scientific method, especially that of experimental psychology, in contributing to the knowledge of man. The Darwinian doctrine of evolution revolutionized man's concept of his own position in the universe, so that he recognized himself as a part, rather than the center of creation, and established the fundamental coordination of his physical and mental aspects.

There are four traditional sources, says Mr. Helson of the Department of Psychology, for finding out the nature of man prior to modern psychology. The first is primitive man, whose concepts persist today—his view of himself and his place in nature. The developed religious systems of the world are a second source, in the rules of conduct which they prescribe for better living in this world or in that to come. The third source is from philosophy, whose contributions are carried into a scientific view of man—and the fourth is found in the great literature of the world, or what is called "literary psychology." There is a fifth source, too—the doctrine of evolution in biology and geology, which revolutionized people's views about man.

Primitive man regarded himself as part of a nature endowed with mysterious forces and powers. His god existed in trees, he saw him in clouds and heard him in the wind, and through the propitiation of this natural god, customs and taboos arose.

Our second source was the religious systems of the world. They usually postulated mysterious forces in man which were subject to particular methods of control as a basis for

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Change in Literature Course is Considered

Plans to Drop the Conferences
Announced in Council

College Inn, February 3.—Mrs. Manning announced at the February College Council meeting that the plan at present under consideration of the English Department is to drop the conference sections in First Year English Literature, so that it will become more strictly a lecture and reading course requiring the services of only four members of the department staff. Leeway will probably be given to students who have covered the ground in school by allowing substitution of some other literature course, probably Victorians, for the required course. As a temporary settlement of the honor grade question the faculty have decided this year to count the final examination as one unit of work and to count this in with the general average.

Several student officers reported approval by their groups of the proposed change of officers at mid-years. Despite minor delays everyone seemed satisfied with the new method of reporting grades and approved the sending out of incomplete cards if after a certain period faculty members have not reported the marks.

Miss Ward warned Council members that almost every weekend between now and commencement is partially or entirely filled, and that there are lectures on weekdays until final examinations. Anyone planning entertainments should speak to the Planning Committee as soon as possible. The Council reported to Miss Petts that they believed the students interested in walking trips during the spring would be more interested in one rather than in two day trips.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Wednesday, February 9.—The second lecture on *The Nature of Man* will be given by Mr. Helson. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.

Friday, February 12.—Square dance. Gymnasium. 8.30 p. m.
Saturday, February 13.—Forum for speakers of Montgomery County Citizens' Committee on Public Assistance. Deanery. All day.

Varsity and Second Team Basketball vs. University of Pennsylvania. 10.00 a. m.

Denbigh hall dance. 9 p. m.
Monday, February 15.—The third lecture on *The Nature of Man* to be given by Miss Cora DuBois. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.

Tuesday, February 16.—Current Events. Common Room. 7.30 p. m.

Wednesday, February 17.—The fourth lecture on *The Nature of Man*. Miss Cora DuBois will speak. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.

Non-resident supper. Common Room. 6.30 p. m.

Saturday, February 20.—The 1940 Freshman Show, *Forty Bust*. Goodhart. 8.30 p. m.

Sunday, February 21.—George Edward Slocombe will speak on *The Spanish Situation and Its Repercussions*. Deanery. 5 p. m.
Chapel. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.

Monday, February 22.—The fifth lecture on *The Nature of Man* will be given by Mr. MacKinnon. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.

Cooperation Prevails Among the Americas

Notable Work of Conference
Is the Agreement to Confer
In Case of Threats

NO ARMS LIMITATION

Goodhart, February 2.—The most significant aspect of the Inter-American Conference, held in December at Buenos Aires, was, according to Mr. Fenwick, the unprecedented spirit of cooperation which prevailed. There has been a complete reversion of the feeling of the South American republics toward the United States, which was regarded twenty years ago as the Colossus of the North, hated and feared.

The most important work of the Conference was the drafting and acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine Treaty. Its original form, as conceived by the delegation of the United States and introduced by Brazil, was opposed by the Argentinians, who feared the domination of Pan-America by the United States. In this "Brazilian Treaty" was incorporated our invitation to the other American states to share in the benefits and difficulties of the Monroe Doctrine. The treaty was revised in secret conferences and now signifies the agreement between the American republics, in the case of their being threatened, to confer upon the best method of treatment of such threats. It is tacitly understood that the terms of the Monroe Doctrine, which has always been looked upon with resentment by the Central American republics, although it was drawn up for their benefit, will be enforced by the navy and other resources of the United States.

Coordinating the existing peace treaties was the most difficult task of all. There were actually five treaties which should have prevented the war in the Gran Chaco between Paraguay and Bolivia, but they had not been ratified and it was decided to sum up all these and have the one ratified. By this "American Treaty" the difficulties arising between the republics are to be solved in a peaceful manner, and the steps taken to that end are to be reported to a Permanent Inter-American Consultative Com-

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Seniors Find Reading Period a Necessity

Majority Agree Time Was Used
To Finish Back Work Rather
Than to Start New

LENGTH IS DEBATABLE

The reading period is an essential and good thing according to a recent informal survey of current opinions of the Seniors who have just lived through it. However, most of them agreed that the period was used not for new comprehensive reading, but for catching up on back work, and for writing Honors reports. The majority of them want another reading period of at least one week just before the final examinations begin.

Barbara Colbron, a History major, sums up the advantages of the period by saying that "whether we spent it in catching up, or whether we spent it in reading for the final exams, makes little difference. The important thing is that it enabled most of us to get all our work under control to find out where we stand, and to make a definite plan for our work in the second semester."

The differences of feeling within the various departments all seem to hinge on the question of the length of the period. Science majors, for instance, had no time to do reading. Students in Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics spent their time catching up on laboratory work and back assignments; whereas a French student and one in the Latin department, complained that they had done all their comprehensive reading during the fall before the reading period even began. English and History majors found it necessary to do back work, and when they did have time to work ahead they found the assignment too long to finish in such a short time. Elizabeth Lyle, who is majoring in English, said, "Broadening a field, which actually means covering a new course, is too difficult to accomplish within two weeks." Two weeks, then, would seem to be a good length for a period of review and general assimilation of material, but much too short to get anything out of a huge bulk of new reading.

Some students felt that the work could be more carefully planned within the various departments. A Psychology major, for instance, said that if her department had given her some idea of how to space and plan her work, she would have been able to follow it more continuously instead of spending time on her Honors report. The explicit directions given by the English department, although somewhat too long, were a great help to the student, since they made her more confident that she was accomplishing something very definite.

Some questions arose which have nothing to do with the individual department.

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FIRST RADNOR DANCE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

The Graduate Club broke a long-standing tradition on Saturday evening, February sixth, when it gave the first dance in its history. The suggestion for the dance came from several grads who had looked in at the Denbigh Dance last fall, and the result was a most successful formal dance held in the Common Room of Goodhart Hall and attended by about forty-five couples. Program dances were interspersed by several novelty dances and enlivened by the presence of a men's stag line.

Among the patrons and patronesses were Miss Taylor, Mrs. Keator, and Mr. and Mrs. Lattimore. Sharp's orchestra furnished the music. The success of the evening depended upon the work of the Dance Committee, headed by Dorothy Traquair and Sallie Anderson. The other members of the committee were Paquette Nasse, Betsy Polk, Marjorie Stewart and Mary Terrell. Possibility of another dance to be held in the spring is already being discussed.

Keep Off the Grass!

Miss Park asks that everyone keep off the grass on wet days. All student officers are asked to help enforce this request.

NEWS TRYOUTS!

First call for the freshmen who wish to try for the editorial board of the *College News* is set for this Thursday at 6 p. m. in the News office. While the assignments will be made immediately, work will not have to be begun before Freshman show. The end of the competition for membership on the editorial board will be March 6, two full weeks after the show is over.

Competitors for places on the editorial board must cover several trial assignments in different branches of the News field. The present board reads these tryouts and elects the most promising among the competitors.

Several positions are open on the board. A music critic is an immediate need, and new drama critics and feature writers will have to fill further gaps in the board. Good general reporters are always in demand. No previous training on school or camp papers is required. For any further information about tryouts see members of the board or Helen Fisher, Rock 10.

Miss Park is Chosen Committee Chairman

Montgomery County Promotes
Adoption of Goodrich Plan
of State Relief

SPEAKERS' FORUM HERE

The place of the college in community life has been definitely established by the appointment of Miss Marion Edwards Park as chairman of the Montgomery County Citizens' Committee on Public Assistance, an important civic movement to promote the Goodrich Plan for State Relief. The purpose of the committee is to present the Plan, which is a non-partisan program providing for the standardization and reorganization of public assistance in Pennsylvania, to the citizens of Montgomery County and to interpret it for them in all its implications. In addition to Miss Park, Miss Mildred Fairchild, of the Department of Social Economy, and Mr. Charles Rhoads, President of the Board of Trustees and Directors, are members of the committee.

On Saturday, February 13, an all-day institute will be held at the Deanery under the direction of Miss Hertha Kraus, of the Department of Social Economy, which residents of this county interested in social reform are invited to attend. Its purpose is to acquaint a group of public-spirited citizens with the Goodrich Plan and to prepare them to speak on the subject at meetings throughout the county. After the Plan has been presented to the audience with a thorough treatment of its background and potentialities, the meeting will break up into small discussion groups which will later merge in a panel meeting to study both its positive and negative aspects.

The committee hopes to be able to promote the Plan, which has now been drafted as a formal bill, by making information about it more general and more enlightened. Several drastic changes in the proposed relief program have caused civic antagonism which can be overcome only by extending the Plan to the public in its true light. A wider understanding of the Goodrich Plan is needed for its successful passage when it comes before the State Legislature.

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Quiet Please

The Self-Government Association requests that students who are returning to the halls after 10.30 please refrain from abouting and singing. They disturb other students and neighbors of the college who are trying to sleep.

Audience Praises Shan-Kar's Power Of Graceful Motion

Mythology of Ancient India
Is Flawlessly Presented
By Hindu Dancers

SWORD DANCE RHYTHM CAPTIVATES AUDIENCE

Goodhart Hall, February 4.—Newly interpreted by the artistry of Uday Shan-Kar and his troupe, the sophisticated, ancient dance of India was presented to capacity audience. Shan-Kar, who is acknowledged by the Hindus to be the finest dancer in India, amazed the audience with his marvelous command of isolated movement. A slight turn of his head, a change in the position of his hands, a lift of an eyebrow, and a whole phrase or sentence had been expressed. Every dance had a definite meaning which could be understood in spite of involved, subtle dancing.

Many of the dances contained religious motives, usually depicting various phases of life among the gods. Shiva and Vishnu, the two principal gods of Hinduism, were most frequently represented. *Udwaga*, danced by Shan-Kar, as Indra initiating the lesser gods in the perfect art of the dance, was a superb exhibition of flawless grace and control. Never in his dancing was there extraneous or harsh movement. A change from one position to another was accomplished smoothly and without break. A constant flow of movement from beginning to end characterized this dance. Lavish costumes gracefully draped added to the brilliant effects.

One of the most popular was a traditional sword dance of Northern India used during the festival of sun-worship. The flashing swords and simple martial rhythm captivated the audience, although there was less of the grace or intricacy found in the more interpretative dances.

The dancing of Simkie as the wife of Shiva in the *Udwaga* revealed a light and humorous touch in the deft interplay of mood. Madhavan is a vigorous young dancer whose energetic and individual gestures provided strong contrast to the supple smoothness of the older master.

The individual dancers, Shan-Kar above all, were undoubtedly of greater interest than the dance form itself, but to a western audience the dominance of silhouette pattern, the repetition of conventional poses, the emphasis on detail in plastic profile contributed to an evening of unusual artistic experience.

Dancers Display Power Of Indian Imagination

Recital Emphasizes Symbolism of
Religion

The Deanery, February 7.—The depth of imaginative power possessed by American Indians was displayed in an interpretation of ceremonial dances given by Tokaniya and Paal Batab, two white men who made a study of Indian culture. The performer emphasized the essentially religious character of the dances, which follow a set pattern expressing thanks to the Great Spirit for the gifts of nature.

The Indian prays with his body, but songs are also an inseparable part of the performance and are actually necessary to Indian life. When the chief wishes to gather the people together for a council meeting, the crier sends out the call, which differs for each tribe. At these gatherings the dance of friendship is the usual sign greeting. Every dance has its song and the Indian music is often written in quarter tones.

In the hunting prayer every action pertains to some procedure of the hunt. The hunter prays for success; he makes his arrows, and dedicates them to the earth and the four winds so that they will fly straight. After

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Time!!

The survey of senior opinion on the recent two-week reading period shows that the period was essential but that its purpose was not entirely carried out. The majority of seniors advocate another reading period for the week before the final examinations. Most members of the class devoted all or much of their time to finishing back work. Some were able to do new comprehensive reading but found that two weeks were not a long enough time to study intelligently the amount of work assigned to them. On the whole, the period was recognized as an opportunity to get one's bearings in the midst of a sweep of major work, which, uninterrupted by examinations during the last year, extends over a whole college career.

The fact remains, however, that the amount of work actually accomplished during this period is for one reason and another a small proportion of the amount which must be done before the end of the semester. Therefore another reading period is desirable before the final examinations. Such an arrangement, would necessarily be temporary. The recent reading period was an experiment in this year of change and on the whole a successful one. It remains to be seen whether another will be granted and, if it is, whether it contributes to the workability of the comprehensive system.

"Picking up odd jobs" is certainly not the purpose of the reading period. The week before the finals would not be used for back work because such study would be futile at that late date. Nor is cramming its object. It would be used to assort details and broaden the outlines of the material which every senior must carry in her specialized head to the examinations at the beginning of the next week. The weekend which remains after classes end is too short a time for sane study.

Gown and Town

There is more than a mere compliment to Miss Park in her nomination as chairman of the Montgomery County Citizens' Committee on Public Assistance and to Miss Kraus in her leadership of the forum to train speakers to present the material to the voters of the county. This is one of those rare concrete cases which show how a college can promote good civic works in its own community and in the nation at large. The Goodrich Plan for State Relief is an example of enlightened participation in civic affairs for which college educations are often said to prepare. We are then doubly grateful to see the community turn to the college for leadership and assistance and to realize that the college is ready at hand with the machinery to help make such a program work effectively.

Such a rare example of civic enterprise close at hand is a reminder of the kind of work all college students are supposed to be fitted for, but seldom undertake. Too often hopefully expounded ideals sail hastily over our heads, and it is very gratifying to see members of the faculty whom we know putting such ideals into action. However small the part each of us plays in this particular project merely by our connection with Bryn Mawr, its progressive results may urge us on to similar services in our own communities after we leave college.

SOCIAL ECONOMY MAJOR
AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The current interest at Bryn Mawr College in a major course in Social Economy seems to be following interests of a similar kind appearing in other institutions. Recent reports indicate that enrollments in economics, politics and sociology courses have been greatly augmented during recent years the country over. Since the interest in social economy at Bryn Mawr College has been accumulating persistently, if not extensively, for several years, the time may be approaching when the College will need to consider seriously reorganizing its program in this field.

Certainly no one can dispute the recent suggestion in the *News* that where an institution offers work of well-recognized standing to graduate students, it ought to ponder the advisability of offering similar if less advanced work to undergraduates.

Certainly also a group of free electives without integration and organization, such as the Department of Social Economy offers now to undergraduates, cannot be supposed to correspond in any sense to the work given in the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department.

Unquestionably undergraduate study of sociology, indeed sociology itself, has improved both in method and content during the last twenty years. The newest and the least stable of the social sciences, sociology has developed techniques of study and a body of knowledge that consistently win new regard. That fact in itself may alter the applicability of the earlier decision made by President Thomas and Professor Kingsbury that maturity and experience were essential to students in this field.

Study of social economy and sociology is related closely to that of the other social sciences on all sides. On the one hand, it is integrated with the field of political economy; on the

Public Opinion

Editor, *The College News*:

My dear Madam:

I am intrigued by the enclosed article about your number of January 13 last. (Article on A. S. U. tea, *College News*, January 13, page 1.)

Presumably these young ladies are all for peace, though it would appear not for peace at any price. However, in view of the steps towards neutrality in the Spanish troubles taken in Washington by Congress and by the President, it would seem slightly out of place to take up collections for the Spanish government, or for the Spanish rebels for that matter. It may be that these internal troubles in Spain will result in a general European war, but many American feel that this would be a tragedy, the magnitude of which they do not care to contemplate. Certainly the best thing we can do to avert such a catastrophe is to avoid demonstrations on the side either of the so-called loyalists or the so-called rebels. The question in Europe is one of interference by Russia, and of France on the one side and of Hitler and of Mussolini on the other. These young ladies would be highly indignant were a collection to be taken up on behalf of the rebels. It would seem wiser for them to discontinue efforts on behalf of the other side. Our own authorities have set a good example in that respect.

It may be doubted somewhat, in view of their tactics, whether these young ladies are in favor of peace at all. It would appear from your article about their proposed activities that the following quotation from Newton D. Baker's *Why We Went to War* is singularly appropriate to these children of the dawn:

"The pacifists regard all alleged causes of war as so essentially heretical that to pick out any one of them is a work of supererogation, while those who write from the communistic point of view regard no wars as justified, on any ground, except the class war which has as its object the seizure of power by the proletariat, in which any degree of violence regarded as helpful is justified."

Yours very sincerely,
W. HUSTACE HUBBARD.

other hand, it is closely allied with that of psychology; and always it is dependent upon history. It grows in stability and power as it finds itself upon the techniques and findings of anthropology. Increasingly, at the same time, it evolves its own techniques through the use of statistical and case study tools.

Any major in social economy at Bryn Mawr College should offer all these possibilities. It should be allied closely with work in the other social sciences; whenever feasible, if not at once, it should include sound and basic training in anthropology; it should encompass some introduction to the use of the important tools employed to date in social research. The so-called "field observation" period should be used to supplement and stimulate library and laboratory work.

An undergraduate major in this field nevertheless should not be used as professional training or at present, except as one of several alternatives, for pre-professional study. Bryn Mawr College will not propose to prepare students for social work in undergraduate years. Standards for social service preparation the country over are moving steadily toward the position taken consistently by the College Administration and the Carola Woerishoffer Department, that social service training, like social research, requires for prerequisite the Bachelor's degree and relative maturity of mind and body.

Whenever a major in social economy is made available to undergraduates, it will be offered as part of a liberal education which will attempt to open to students interested in the organization, problems and evolution of social institutions and group relationships, the methods of studying them, and the body of knowledge concerning them which can be presented to students today. These probably are the principles which the Administration and Faculty of the College and of the Department of Social Economy will take into consideration, if and when organized and integrated study in this field is offered in undergraduate years. MILDRED FAIRCHILD

Theatre Review

A Point of Honor, Luther Greene, producer.

Eheu! Eheu! Wilfred Lawson, the celebrated English character actor, has lent his presence to another theatrical flop. *A Point of Honor* is a biographical play, and even Luther Greene should be aware that biographical plays are distinctly *de trop* on Broadway; and this one is unique only in its startling interpretation of the character of Benedict Arnold (played by Mr. Lawson) and his motive of selling the plans of West Point to Major John André, the British spy. He did it all to test his wife's affection. Now there you have a rough idea.

The action takes place throughout six scenes, and each is replete with a crashing curtain line and at least one toast to "His Majesty the King" or "His Excellency George Washington." The rest of the dialogue consists of the constant repetition of some five or six phrases, such as "You mean you're going through with it?" "Benedict, please," "I don't understand" and "I can never look myself in the face again." This confusing situation, added to the fact that there is no exposition, but merely a series of dramatic encounters, leads to a certain amount of bewilderment about the plot. The characters even seem to share in the uncertainty, for whenever one of them is asked to account for his motives, he replies, "Oh, various reasons."

Nevertheless, it is plain that intrigue between Tories and Benedict Arnold is rife, and whenever a particularly revealing conversation finishes it is not surprising to find another dastardly character popping up from behind a high-backed arm-chair. None of the actors, except Mr. Lawson, are particularly adept at expressing emotion or psychological complexities, so that the audience is wise to sink into an enduring haze of patriotic fervor. In fact, poor Mr. Lawson bears most of the burden of imparting reality to the action, and this must be especially difficult as he is forced to limp through his part on one paralyzed leg.

The climax of hysterical emotionalism occurs when Benedict, all alone after his world has come crashing about his ears, is comforted by his faithful friend with the words, "Benedict, you're letting go!" J. T.

In Philadelphia

Movies

Aldine: *You Only Live Once*, with Sylvia Sydney and Henry Fonda.

Boyd: *Lloyds of London*, with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll.

Earle: *Bulldog Drummond Escapes*, with Ray Milland and Heather Angel.

Fox: *More Than a Secretary*, with Jean Arthur and George Brent.

Karl on: *Men Are Not Gods*, with Miriam Hopkins.

Palace: *Beloved Enemy*, with Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon.

Stanley: *On the Avenue*, with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll.

Stanton: *Black Legion*, with Humphrey Bogart.

Victoria: *After the Thin Man*, with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

Theatres

Chestnut Street: *Pride and Prejudice*, through Saturday.

Forrest: *Idiot's Delight*, through Saturday.

Academy of Music

Beethoven: *Prometheus Overture*, Symphony No. 4, Concerto No. 5 for piano and orchestra (Emperor).

Local Movies

Seville: Thursday, *The Beloved Vagabond*, with Maurice Chevalier; Friday and Saturday, *Come and Get It*, with Edward Arnold; Sunday, *The Plot Thickens*, with Zazu Pitts; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, *One in a Million*, with Sonja Henie.

Wayne: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *Stowaway*, with Shirley Temple; Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, *Come and Get It*, with Edward Arnold; Wednesday, *Jungle Princess*.

Ardmore: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, *Rembrandt*, with Charles Laughton; Sunday and Monday, *Sing Me a Love Song*; Tuesday and Wednesday, *Smartest Girl in Town*, with Anne Sothorn.

Players' Club Elections

Players' Club takes pleasure in announcing the following elections: *Business Manager*, Katherine Bingham, '38; *Chairman of the Scenery Committee*, Jeannette Quistgaard, '38; *Chairman of the Lighting Committee*, Catherine Hemphill, '39; new members: Anne Goodman, '38; Julia Harned, '39; Alisia Low, '38; Jeannette Quistgaard, '38, and Janet Thom, '38.

Faculty Notes

Miss Swindler, of the Archaeology Department, reported on archaeological manuscripts at a meeting of the Publications Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies in New York.

Mr. Ernst Diez, of the Department of History of Art, will give a lecture on *Simultaneity in Old and Modern Art* to the Philadelphia Federation of Art Students on January 27.

Mr. Bernheimer, of the History of Art Department, addressed the Artists' Union in Philadelphia on Surrealism.

Mr. Weiss, of the Philosophy Department, spoke before the graduate Philosophy Club of Yale University on *Individuals, Wholes and Aggregates*.

Miss Fairchild, of the Department of Social Economy, attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Schools of Social Work at George Washington University in St. Louis. She is also a member of the Committee of Montgomery County on Public Assistance, of which Miss Park is chairman.

Miss Kraus, also of the Social Economy Department, will direct a forum on problems of public assistance in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Montgomery County in the Deanery on February 13. Interested persons in the county will attend and any undergraduates who are interested are also invited.

ABROAD AT HOME

There is a law in Pennsylvania which requires all restaurants and eating places to have a stretcher and wheel-chair handy in case of an emergency. Here's refuge for the weary and footsore. Here's rest for museum-feet. However, restaurants are also noted for other things beside stretchers, so we suggested the following for entertainment of varying sorts:

You might begin, for instance, with a little tea in the afternoon at the Oriental Tea Cup, on Locust street about half a block from the Russian Inn. Tea and a free reading of your tea leaves or, if you prefer, a card reading, for thirty-five cents. One essential factor in the card reading is a serious attitude. Otherwise Madame begins a tirade of insulting remarks. Dinner with the same feminine psychic is fifty cents, but dinner with Professor Kunkel Miller, "Philadelphia's Noted Psychic," is priced at one dollar.

If you prefer music with your afternoon tea or dinner, try the Cathay Tea Garden, 1221 Chestnut street. Not too exciting, we'll admit, but pleasant nevertheless.

Although drinks are obtainable almost anywhere in Philadelphia, may we suggest some of the nicer hotels for the best drinks in the best company. The Bellevue is excellent, being centrally located on the corner of Broad and Walnut, but the Warwick, 1701 Locust street, seems to be more popular. The latter is especially convenient after a performance at the Academy of Music, which is also on Locust street, three blocks away. The Copper Bar of the Adelphia is probably best after an evening at the Chestnut Street Opera House, because you pass it at 13th and Chestnut on the way to the station. The Arcadia restaurant is most agreeable, but demands an escort with pocket money.

If Philadelphia proper bores you, there are several possibilities along the Main Line. The General Wayne Inn at Narberth on Montgomery pike is supposed to be a delightful place to go. It is very old and has been sufficiently renovated to accommodate moderns in a Revolutionary atmosphere.

M. H.

MRS. MANNING RESTATES READING PERIOD AIMS

Taylor, February 8.—In a statement to the *College News* Mrs. Manning explained again certain aspects of the function of the reading period from her own individual point of view:

"This year the reading period was distinctly an experiment and may be given up at any time. In general we thought it better to take any time necessary to prepare for the final examination from the other examination periods rather than from lectures. My own idea is that it is a good thing for seniors to grasp the year as a whole, rather than in two sharp divisions. Advocates of the reading period in other colleges feel that it is a good thing to have a few weeks not interrupted with fixed engagements in which the student can spend his full time in continuous work at one subject or another. If this is to apply to the whole senior class its main purpose would be to insure more intensive reading. Yet I do not see why the period should not be used differently by individual students according to their needs and their subject nor why honors students should not devote the time to gathering material for their long reports.

"In individual cases it may be better for the student to leave the college entirely for the period, in order to work steadily in other libraries and with other collections of material. What is really objectionable (and this I want to emphasize), is for

students to remain five or six days on the Bryn Mawr campus cleaning up odd jobs and then depart with the busy notion that they may find an opportunity to do a little reading somewhere else.

"Arrangements for the omission of examinations create considerable inconvenience for some faculty members. Therefore, the period will not be continued, unless its value is proven. I should like, if it is not too inconvenient, to try it one more year because on the basis of the examinations this year and answers to very definite questions put to every senior, more conclusive opinions on its value may be reached. On the other hand I am sure that several faculty members would prefer to give it up at once and that there will be considerable discussion this spring on whether it will be tried for even one more year."

Seniors Find Reading Period a Necessity

Continued from Page One

partments, but deal with the question of the general advantages of a reading period regardless of the subject being studied. First of all, one or two students found it hard to concentrate on one subject for the whole two weeks. A Geology student expressed the difficulty of working without the encouragements and pressure of classes and outside interests. A Psychology major regretted the fact that there were no conferences dur-

ing the two weeks to stimulate her interest.

Statistics show that only five out of the class went away for the entire period, forty-one took a vacation mid-year week-end or three or four days in the middle of the period, and approximately ten were here throughout the entire period. The rest went away for one or two nights at a time. Of those who went away for the entire period, all claim that they got just as much, if not more, done than they would have at college. One History of Art major made good use of local museums and libraries at home. Of those that stayed on campus the whole time, at least half were working on back papers or Honors reports. Only one found it hard to work here and that was not so much because of the depleted campus as it was because of the lack of pressure.

This leads directly to an important point in the comprehensive system. Are students of college age ready to do adult, mature work? Can they concentrate entirely on one subject for a two-week period without becoming discouraged, bored or tired? A Philosophy major, when confronted with this question, said that if one did become tired during the reading period, then the whole senior year would be boring, since it demands almost unlimited concentration on one subject. She added this inevitably leads to the question as to whether or not comprehensives demand more specialization than the average college student wishes to attempt.

Almost without exception the seniors want another reading period just before the final examinations. Most want at least one week, some even want two. The one or two dissenters are afraid of nervous tension during those few days just before exams, or they are not willing to have the semester lengthened. However, the majority of the seniors seem perfectly willing to have the semester correspondingly lengthened in order to have a certain amount of time to assimilate all comprehensive material.

Cooperation Prevails Among the Americas

Continued from Page One

sion. The formation of such a Commission was strongly opposed by the Argentinians, who feared an attempt to organize America politically and to set up a rival to the League of Nations.

The commissions dealing with the questions of neutrality and limitation of arms were not so successful. The fundamental difference of opinion between the United States and South America concerning the distinction between aggressor and victim could not be reconciled. Article Six, as finally accepted by the Conference, provided for conferences between non-combatants to find a common outlook consistent with the domestic legislation of each country. The obvious lack of force in such an agreement is contrary to the views of the United States. The agreement of the Com-

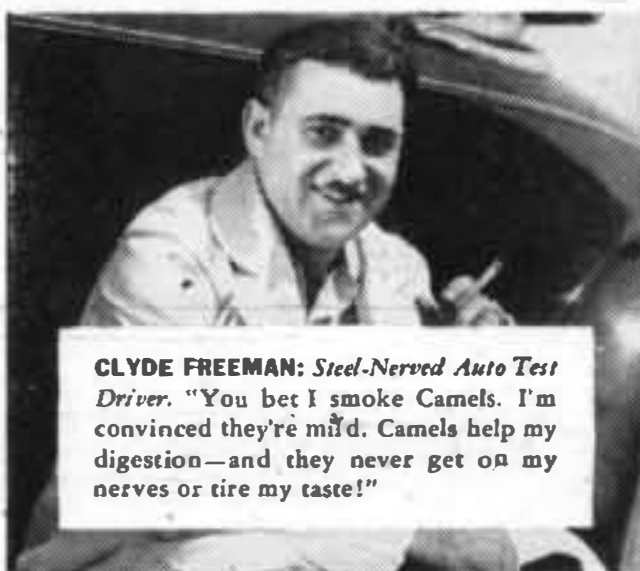
ALUMNA WRITES PRIZE PLAY

The Bureau of New Plays, founded last year under the sponsorship of seven film companies to encourage new playwriting talent, announced its prize awards through its director, Theresa Helburn. Last year Miss Helburn presided over Bryn Mawr's May Day as Queen Elizabeth.

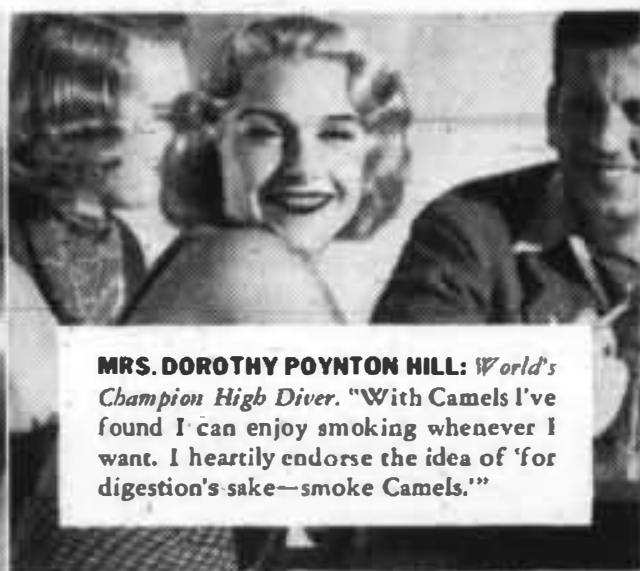
Of the 230 manuscripts which were required to be submitted by authors not more than three years out of college, only six received awards. Among the winners was Janet Marshall, Bryn Mawr, '33, who is at present a graduate student at Yale University. Her play, *A Streak of Pink*, is largely a satire on political radicalism among young people.

mission to study limitation of armaments was equally unsuccessful.

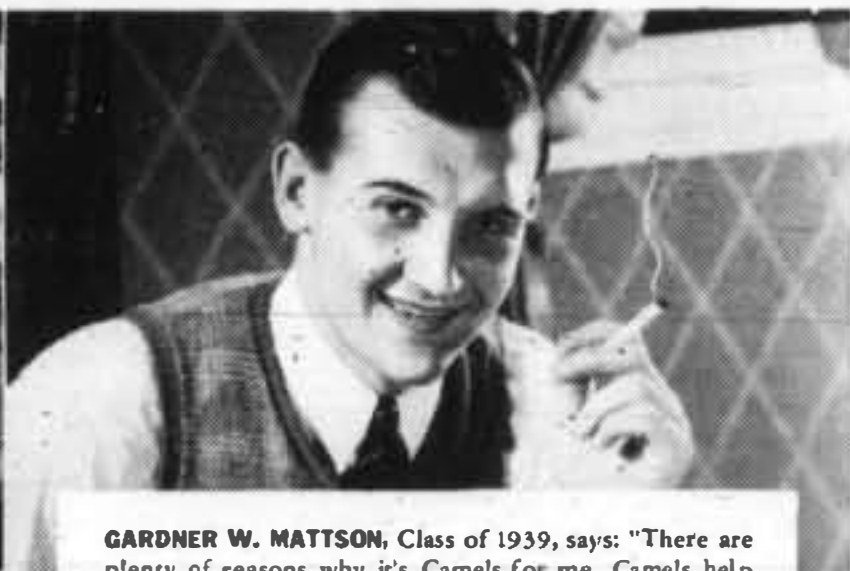
Mr. Fenwick's particular commission, occupying itself with juridical questions, endeavored to draw up a treaty to prevent forcible collection of contract debts. The Porter Convention of 1905 provided for the same thing with arbitration for alternative action. The question of arbitration was exhaustively discussed at the 1936 Conference, with Peru stipulating that arbitration should only be resorted to after local procedures had been exhausted. Unfortunately, such procedures are quite likely to occupy years, and arbitration would be indefinitely postponed. The matter was finally left to the regular Inter-American Conference to be held at Lima in 1938.



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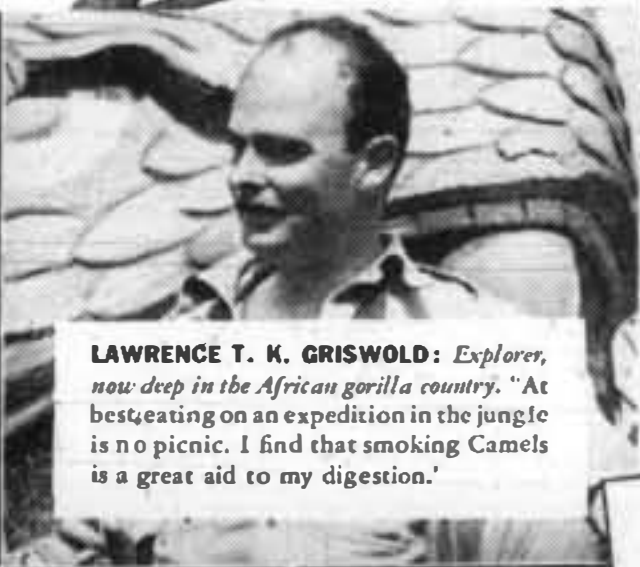
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Munich Junior Year Is Newly Organized

Mr. Max Diez Chosen Secretary
Of Council Which Handles
American End

REGISTRATION GROWING

(Especially contributed by Mr. Max Diez, Vice-President and Secretary of the American Council on Junior Year in Munich.)

The Junior Year in Munich, which suffered a severe setback when it was dropped by the University of Delaware in 1933, is recovering with surprising vigor. There are thirty-four Juniors in Munich this year, representing some twenty-five different colleges and universities (there are three from Bryn Mawr), and in spite of wars and rumors of wars all signs seem to point to an increased registration for 1937-8.

This success is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Edmund E. Miller, formerly of the German Department of the University of Delaware, who in 1935-6 courageously set out with Mrs. Miller to conduct a Junior Year in Munich on his own responsibility with the help of the German staff and Administration in Munich, but without the support of an American organization.

That, in view of present political and economic conditions in Europe, may have seemed a daring venture, but interest in international education is keen and is growing apace, and the German Junior Year Council and its Advisory Committee held at Richmond on December 29 was attended by almost a hundred enthusiastic representatives of the German departments of various colleges and universities.

The need of an American organization to manage and direct the academic work of the Junior Year in Munich, as well as its finances, became apparent last summer and led, on December 28, to the incorporation of an Executive Council under the presidency of Professor Camillo von Klenze, Professor Emeritus of German in the College of the City of New York and founder of the Junior Year in Munich in 1930.

The Council will supervise and direct the academic work of the Juniors in Munich through its Director, Dr. Miller, who is now employed by the Council, and will undertake to guarantee to American colleges that this work will be in every respect, both quantitatively and qualitatively, the equivalent of a full year's work at home. It will further assume responsibility for chaperonage and housing of the students, and will endeavor to establish the project on a firm and reliable financial basis.

The backbone of the academic work in Munich is made up of an intensive required course in the German Language Composition (three hours a week for thirty-five weeks) and a number of electives, including as basic courses: German Literature (six hours), German history (three hours), History of Art (three hours) and History of Music (three hours). In addition to these, there are supplementary courses in the German Drama, the Opera, Music and Art, utilizing the museums, theatres and opera houses of Munich, as well as the many art treasures in Southern Germany which are easily accessible from Munich.

All these courses, with the exception of the Language course, are given by

Two Classes of Design Found Throughout Art

A Geometrical Relationship is Basis of Beauty

In his lecture, entitled *Naive Geometry in Art*, Dean Robert M. Ogden of Cornell dealt with art and beauty from a psychological point of view, and discussed in particular the two types of beauty which are distinguished by rational analysis: "static" and "dynamic."

Starting with the assumption that "all things seen are geometrically perceived," that is, we recognize an object by its contours, or the special relationship of its parts, Dean Ogden said that beauty must be primarily a geometrical relationship. To understand this relationship psychologists have investigated the genesis of the mathematical and geometrical systems. By experimentation it has been discovered that simple self-evident forms or prototypes such as circles or rectangles are the forms which are most easily perceived.

members of the faculty of the University of Munich (both full professors and Dozenten), but are arranged and organized according to the American plan with required attendance, quizzes, term papers, semester examinations and grades. With the consent of the home college, the juniors will, however, also be permitted to take one or two of the regular university lecture courses given for German students, and the Junior Year organization provides tutors to assist them in this kind of work.

The average total cost to the student, from New York to New York, September 23 to August 15, is \$1070, which includes everything but spending money and special optional vacation trips (some of this year's group, for instance, are spending Christmas vacation in Italy with their professor in History of Art). The Finance Committee of the Council is undertaking to raise money for scholarships for deserving students who cannot pay all of this price, as well as for a guarantee fund to meet any emergency arising in case of unforeseen disturbances in the exchange market or of war.

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These forms are the bases of design and the ones most used in art.

Psychologically there are two fundamental types of design in art: an enumerative or static type in which the design is made up of units and these multiplied to form the whole, and the other a proportional or dynamic type in which the design advances from one part to the next by geometrical progression. Dean Ogden gave the Parthenon as an architectural example of this second type. All the different measurements of this building "belong to a single series of geometrical progressions of increasing and decreasing golden sections which are not reducible to units or modules of given size."

Instances of static art were Botticelli's *Magnificat*, in which all the centers of importance in the picture will fit onto the five points of a Pythagorean star, and the *Lesson in Anatomy* by Rembrandt, where the heads of the figures can all be included in nine concentric circles.

Dean Ogden performed an experiment in which the subjects were asked to draw a satisfying figure on a piece of paper. The figure drawn could be divided into two types, ones in which the figure was self-contained, centripetal and others, centrifugal, in which the figure related itself to its surroundings, the paper on which it was drawn.

A. S. U. Sends Supplies to Spain

Two large packing cases of supplies, collected during a recent tea given by the A. S. U., were forwarded to the League for the Defence of Spanish Democracy. The clothing and food will be largely used to benefit non-combatants.

Mr. Jeannes Assails Inefficiency of FHA

Better Houses Result of Survey By Graduate Students

Common Room, January 13.—In a talk on the national housing problem before the Industrial Group, Mr. William W. Jeannes attacked the Federal Housing Administration as a "big fake" and a "shrewd trick of the real estate people." Mr. Jeannes is the treasurer and manager of the Carl Mackley Houses in Frankford, Pennsylvania, which were built in 1932 by the Hosiery Workers' Union.

Low-cost homes for working people, he stated, present one of the major problems of our day. Although housing is not a panacea for all social and economic ills, it can alleviate their intensity and combat their causes. A good house "almost dictates to decent people" in its stimulating effect.

The problem, however, is not being successfully met under the program of the FHA. Its appropriations are inadequate, its management is inefficient and the type of homes it builds demands rents far above the means of the people they are intended to help.

The Carl Mackley Houses, of which Mr. Jeannes is manager, are not products of the FHA, but were built after a survey made by Bryn Mawr graduate students under Miss Kingsbury and Miss Fairchild for members of the Hosiery Workers' Union. The necessary ordinance for building was obtained only after a long struggle with the City Council and was passed over the Mayor's veto, an event which

Miss Goldman Directs Tarsus Dig

Miss Hetty Goldman, director of the archaeological expedition of Bryn Mawr College, the Archaeological Institute of America and Harvard University, will sail for Tarsus on February 24. Miss Ann Hoskin, assistant in the field, will accompany her, and Miss Maynard Riggs, volunteer in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will act as secretary for the expedition. The architect is Miss Dorothy Cox.

The report of the excavation for last year will appear in the March issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and in a spring issue of *Alumnae Bulletin*.

had not occurred for ten years.

The houses offer, in addition to low rent, the advantage of being well organized and efficiently managed. They contain a nursery, a library which was built and furnished by the occupants, a cooperative milk service and a grocery store. Opportunity for recreation is provided by clubs and an auditorium in which weekly shows are produced. An advisory council elected from the tenants of the buildings for one year assumes direct control of the houses with the aid of a resident manager.

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Strong Ursinus Team Defeats Fumbling Bryn Mawrers, 42-15, in Unequal Match

Gymnasium, February 6.—A strong Ursinus basketball team crushed the Bryn Mawr varsity with a score of 42-15. From the beginning the visitors had everything their own way and played rings around the befuddled Bryn Mawr team.

Ursinus showed splendid teamwork and general handling of the ball. Their passes went like clockwork and only comparatively poor shooting prevented a much higher score. Varsity, slower and less sure in their teamwork, was unable to work out any means of eluding the vigilant Ursinus players, who stepped in with perfect timing to intercept the Bryn Mawr passes. Bryn Mawr forwards had few chances to shoot from near the basket. Almost all their baskets were long shots from the side or from near the center of the floor, taken desperately when they found themselves unable to get nearer the goal. They made a comparatively large number of their shots, showing that their real weakness lay in the passing rather than in the actual scoring of baskets.

Harshaw starred for the visitors, making 15 of the Ursinus goals. She played a good steady game, intercepting well and netting shots from any angle.

Line-up

BRYN MAWR	URSINUS
Norris f	Erdman
Hoagland f	Harshaw
Gill f	Von Kleek
Washburn g	Fenton
Jackson g	Meyers
E. Smith g	Shoemaker

Goals—Bryn Mawr, Norris (4), Hoagland (3), Gill (2); Ursinus—Erdman (5), Harshaw (14), Von Kleek (3). Fouls—Bryn Mawr, Gill, Smith; Ursinus—Erdman, Rothermel. Substitutions—Rothermel for Shoemaker, Shoemaker for Rothermel. Referees—Brown and Casey.

URSINUS SECOND TEAM BEATEN BY BRYN MAWR

Gymnasium, February 6.—The gloom among Bryn Mawr rooters who remained after seeing Varsity go down to overwhelming defeat before Ursinus was dissipated as the second team outplayed the Ursinus seconds to win by a score of 29-14. The Ursinus seconds were so inferior to their first team that Bryn Mawr, playing almost as well as our varsity, beat them without great effort.

The Bryn Mawr team cooperated well, using short, quick passes which their opponents were unable to intercept. The Bryn Mawr guards used their superior height to great advantage to take the ball as it came down from the backboard and to reach Ursinus passes.

After Ursinus had made the first score on a foul shot, Bryn Mawr took the lead and never lost it thereafter. Whitmer thrilled spectators with three successive baskets from the middle of the floor. The three forwards continued to roll up a steady advantage which was never threatened throughout the game.

Line-up

BRYN MAWR, 2ND	URSINUS, 2ND
Bridgman f	Clafin
S. Meigs f	Huber

Whitmer f	Kerstetter
M. Meigs g	Grauert
J. Martin g	Rothermel
T. Ferrer g	Hallman

Goals—Bryn Mawr, Bridgman (4), S. Meigs (7), Whitmer (5); Ursinus—Clafin (4), Kerstetter (3). Fouls—Bryn Mawr, Bridgman, M. Meigs; Ursinus—Clafin, Kerstetter (2), Grauert, Evans. Substitutions—Beck for Bridgman, Williams for J. Martin, Klein for Ferrer. Ursinus—Bishop for Kerstetter, Evans for Rothermel, Snyder for Hallman. Referees—Brown and Casey.

Lectures Deal With Modern Dance

Announcement was made by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia of a series of demonstrations for the development of an appreciative audience in the modern dance.

Mr. John Martin, dance editor of *The New York Times*, will initiate the series with a lecture on February 18, dealing with the historical background of the subject. Further speakers will be: Martha Graham on February 25, Hanva Holm on March 10, Doris Humphrey on March 24, and Charles Weidman on April 7. None of the principals will dance themselves, but their technique will be demonstrated by their own groups.

Tickets for the series may be purchased at the Art Alliance by members for \$2.50 and by non-members for \$3.50. Special student tickets costing \$2.50 for the series may be ordered through the Publications Office.

DANCE BOOKS PLACED IN NEW BOOK ROOM

Enthusiasts of the dance, whether they enjoy it vicariously or through active participation, will be interested in a reserve shelf in the New Book Room made up of books on dancing. Under the stimulus of the annual Philadelphia performance of the Ballet Russe and of the more recent presentation of Uday Shan-Kar in Goodhart, the campus is becoming particularly dance-minded, and the dance reserve should prove to be a welcome addition to the New Book Room.

The shelf contains a number of books on the development of the dance in different countries and civilizations and on outstanding contributors to the art, including *Africa Dances*, by Geoffrey Gorer, lent by Miss Katharine Lord; *L'Amé et la Danse*, by Paul Valéry; *Der Tanz in der Antike*, by Fritz Weege; *Isadora Duncan*, by Arnold Genthe, lent by Miss Josephine Petta; *Nijinsky*, by Romola Nijinsky, lent by Miss Charlotte Howe; *Balletomania*, by Arnold L. Haskell, lent by Miss Marion Edwards Park; *The Art of the Dance*, by Isadora Duncan, lent by Miss Marna Brady; *Poems of the Dance*, by Edward R. Dickson, and *An Introduction to the Classic Dances of Japan*, by Rikuhai Umemoto and Yutaka Ishizawa.

CLASS AQUATIC MEETS TO BE IN TWO WEEKS

The Department of Physical Education, urges everyone interested in swimming to come out for the inter-class meets, to be held February 18 and 23. The managers' committee has planned the events so that everyone, from beginner to advanced swimmer, can enjoy competition. Varsity Squad swimmers have been barred from the meets, to give those with less ability a chance to win. Cups will be given to class, individual and diving champions.

To enter the meets, students should go to their class manager: 1937, E. Val-Spinoza, Denbigh; 1938, E. Webster, Denbigh; 1939, J. Irish, Pembroke West; 1940, H.-S. Link, Pembroke East. A variety of events provides opportunity for everyone. Give your name to your class manager now!

Events

(1) 40-yard dash, free style. (2) Side stroke for form. (3) Back crawl dash, one length. (4) Crawl for form. (5) Diving (a) Standing front, (b) Running front or swan, (c) Jackknife, (d) One optional dive. (In all the above events, two entries from each class.) (6) Relay, one length free style, six entries from each class. (7) Mystery Event, everyone competing. (Five points to the team having the greatest number of participants.)

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Herbert Marshall
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Continued from Page One

their rites of conduct. In the Hindu religion, for instance, every soul below the rank of Brahmin must go through a series of rebirths. Their view of the nature of man was dualistic.

In the realm of philosophy we find a long series of contributions. There is hardly any view that could not be found in the history of philosophy, though the emphasis throughout is on causality and cognition rather than on the emotions. Philosophy, however, will in future play a different role in psychology. There is and will be a scientific analysis to traditionally philosophical subjects—a critical analysis of scientific concepts, but by the employment of experimental methods.

In the great literature of the world, the behavior of human beings is described and analyzed. Shakespeare gives beautiful delineations of emotions, but we must approach emotion in a scientific way if we want to make any advance.

The fifth source, the doctrine of evolution, is one of the most important. Darwin showed that man is not a special species, but is one in a continuous series. The idea of the catastrophic creation of the world was destroyed, man was decentralized and became a proper object for scientific research. Psychology has concretized the scientific concept of man expressed by Darwin.

Modern psychology is based not on the "opinion" of the old philosophers but on knowledge, which must receive experimental or empirical verification and cannot be based on generalizations. There are three criteria which limit the questions that can be asked in a psychological study of the nature of man: first, that knowledge must furnish an understanding of the things we are talking about, secondly, we must be able to quantify—to say "so much of this produces so much of that." This is the ideal of quantity

Philosophy Meeting

Mr. Morris Cohen, of C. C. N. Y., will speak on *The Myths of Science* at a meeting of the Swarthmore Philosophy Club, which is to be held Thursday evening, February 11, at the Friends' Meeting House on the Swarthmore campus. Members of the Bryn Mawr Philosophy Club are invited to attend.

expressed by Kant. Thirdly, we must be able to give a specific answer to a specific question.

Physical science aims to know much about little, but the little is of great importance. The contribution of experimental psychology is that scientific methods can be used to gain understanding of and control over human nature. The fundamental postulate of psychology is that the psycho-physical concept is a unity. Causation is taken to be a continuous thing moving from the physical to the mental and back.

The line between psychology and physiology is obliterated, but psychology is more than physiology—it has a different subject matter. Psychological experiments have been made before physical and chemical ones of the same sort. In short, psychology, besides having a cultural contribution, a theoretical, and a practical, is valuable because it deals with concepts which are not being developed in other fields.

Internes Defeat Faculty

Gymnasium, January 22.—The Internes from the Bryn Mawr Hospital overwhelmed the Faculty basketball team, 45-12, as students and nurses cheered on their respective teams from the balcony. The Faculty team consisted of Messrs. Blanchard, Broughton, Hedlund, Guiton and Lattimore.

Addresses Philosophy Club

Mr. Weiss spoke to the Graduate Philosophy Club of Yale University on Thursday, February 4, on the subject *Individuals, Wholes and Aggregates*.

Current Events

(Gleaned from Dr. Fenwick's speech.)

Common Room, February 3.—When Roosevelt was re-elected the cry of all Republicanism was one of fear for the fate of the Supreme Court. In spite of what the predictions may have been, the situation really does call for some clarification as to what the Constitution actually says.

In tracing the history of the Constitution, which was originally intended to provide for a system of overlapping but separated compartments, one finds that the first time the Supreme Court refused to follow a law passed by Congress was in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*. Since then the Court has made similar decisions on the *Dred Scott* case, the Child Labor Act, the Income Tax, and the Minimum Wage Law of New York.

Since the Constitution is not clear on many points, the personality of the judge does influence his opinion. The resulting 5-4 decisions represent, in a sense, the opinion of one judge against those of four other judges, the House and the President. The problem is, what can be done about it?

One proposal is that no law can be declared unconstitutional except by unanimous bench. This amendment might prove unsatisfactory in the case of dissenters. Another proposal is: if the Supreme Court declares a law unconstitutional, this declaration should have the same effect as a presidential veto which can be voted against by a two-third majority of the Senate.

President Roosevelt chooses to add new judges to the Court as they pass the age of 70, but the maximum number of judges is to be set at 15.

F. W. CROOK

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Ladies' Tailor

We Do Pressing

HOLYOKE PRESIDENT HONORED AT DINNER

The Deanery, February 3.—Miss Park entertained at dinner in the Deanery in honor of President Mary Emma Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, who will retire from the presidency at the close of the academic year.

In addition to Miss Woolley guests at dinner were: President Thomas S. Gates, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Gates; Provost Josiah H. Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Penniman; President Frank Aydelotte, of Swarthmore, and Mrs. Aydelotte; Dean Frances B. Blanshard, of Swarthmore College; Professor Brand Blanshard and President William Wistar Comfort, of Haverford, and Mrs. Comfort; Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Professor Emeritus of Haverford, recently retired President of the Board of Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and Mrs. Jones; Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, recently elected President of the Board of Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and Mrs. Rhoads; Dean Manning and Professor Frederick J. Manning, of Swarthmore; Dean Eunice Morgan Schenck; Miss Kingsbury, Professor Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Margaret Lord; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia.

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Tea

Dinner

For Special Parties, Call Bryn Mawr 386

Miss Park is Chosen Committee Chairman

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The Goodrich Plan, which was evolved after an inquiry by the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Assistance appointed by Governor Earle, stresses three major points: the merging of all types of public assistance under a single permanent department of the State government; the financing of all forms of assistance by the State through budgeted appropriations; and the appointment of all officers and employees on the merit basis.

Seven recommendations, drawn up by Mr. Herbert F. Goodrich, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, are designed to give Pennsylvania an adequate, coordinated, common sense public assistance program which will guard relief funds carefully and spend intelligently. It is a completely unpolitical measure, and a wise and much-needed step.

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